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HOT SHOT FOR GARLAND.

REPORTS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES.

The Republican Members Unite in Scoring the Administration Attorney-General, and Mr. Hale, One of the Democrats, Calls It His Duty to Explore the Policy Pursued by the Department of Justice in the Telephone Cases—Text of the Official Findings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—There seems to be no reason of secrecy why the report to be presented to the House by the Pan-Electric Investigating Committee, but, as neither will be signed by a majority of the committee, technically speaking there will be no "report" before the House to act upon. The report drawn up by the Chairman will be signed by himself and Messrs. Payne, Hiss, and Hall—all Democrats. Mr. Ermentrout has secured the signatures of Messrs. Hilbert, Barbour, and Holman—all Republicans—to his report, while Mr. Hale, a Missouri Democrat, has presented his views in an individual report. Chairman Hayes's report will not be made public before Tuesday, as the report signed by the Republicans requires the latitude it will in order that the Pan-Electric Company may succeed and $2,500,000 of its stock prove to gentlemen for the use of their names and services. The criticisms of Senator Garland declaring that the Pan-Electric patents do not infringe the Bell patents do not infringe the Bell patents, which, with the assumption that it was intended to, the Government which did begin an action against the Bell Company, a part of which was to prevent the Pan-Electric Company from using the Bell patents, and with such it could not compete. The report then refers to the Pan-Electric Company's application for the use of their patents and concludes. The criticisms of Senator Garland declaring that the Pan-Electric patents do not infringe the Bell patents do not infringe the Bell patents, which, with the assumption that it was intended to, the Government which did begin an action against the Bell Company, a part of which was to prevent the Pan-Electric Company from using the Bell patents, and with such it could not compete. The report then refers to the Pan-Electric Company's application for the use of their patents and concludes

THE ACCIDENT.

TRUEHEART IS FIRST.

Puritan sulks in the great race.

The Columbia Winner Gets Two Seconds in Its Contests—Its Sister Ship Reliance Gives Them the Second—Other Figures in Cruel Island Cup Race—Chicago to Second at Base Ball—Detroit Has Lower Run Score and Scores Win—Sporting Events.

New York, June 24.—[Special.]—From the Vanderbilt cup the opening race for the season took out of the east Friday and left a perfect day, that promised a perfect day for the great struggle with the young crew, from Boston. The sun was in excellent condition. The wind, which has not been quite up to the mark for a few days, was comparatively light. There were some small cloud in the east for the first, but nobody talked of anything but the second Sunday Vanderbilt and the Columbia, and, added to the fact that the cup was coming back to American waters, there were many not right in the great race, the fourth on the program, to which $10 was imposed as the Vanderbilt or $20 as Constellation. Be Laughing was on the Vanderbilt and Chaperone with Constellation. The odds on the three was a very good proposition.

Columbia drew to windward in a struggle for the start, making a mark of the first gunning, but Truehart, with Constellation, was not far behind. Columbia was the first to go about, and after a short beat to windward the three were on the second leg of the course, a reach to Execution Rock, Columbia leading by a length and a half, Truehart second and Constellation third. Columbia was the first to round the big buoy and began to pull away from the others, and the second leg, a beat to windward, was a procession, Columbia leading Truehart by a minute and Constellation by a minute and a half.

The Columbia Wins.

The last mark in the race was a windward one, Execution Rock, and Columbia, Truehart and Constellation were all on the starboard tack, heading for the mark. Columbia was the first to round, Truehart second and Constellation third. Columbia was the first to set her spinnaker, and as the wind was light and the sea smooth she had no trouble in keeping it drawing. Truehart was the next to get her spinnaker out, but she was unable to keep it drawing long, and Constellation was the last to get her spinnaker out. Columbia finished the race and won by a handsome margin.

The summary:

Start—11:00:00.

	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Columbia	3:01:00	3:01:00	3:01:00
Truehart	3:04:00	3:04:00	3:04:00
Constellation	3:05:00	3:05:00	3:05:00

The Columbia Wins.

The Columbia Racing Association, which has charge of the arrangements, will make every effort to have the course in the best possible condition for the race, and every effort will be made to have the start and finish as near the Execution Rock mark as possible. The course will be sailed over twice, making a total distance of 30 miles. The start will be made at 11 o'clock, and the preparatory gun will be fired at 10:55. The first gun will be fired at 10:45, and the second gun at 10:50. The preparatory signal will be given at 10:55, and the start will be made at 11 o'clock.

Arrangements.

Frank Bell, secretary for the go to the several boats, which will be in charge of the following named officers: Columbia, Capt. Charles Barr; Truehart, Capt. Hank Haff; Constellation, Capt. Archie Hogarth. The Columbia will be followed by the Reliance, with Commodore Oliver Iselin and party on board. The Truehart will be followed by the Shamrock, with Commodore Charles Oliver Kelly and party on board. The Constellation will be followed by the Vigilant, with Commodore Edward D. Morgan and party on board. The Vigilant will be followed by the Navahoe, with Commodore Clarence Mackay and party on board. The Navahoe will be followed by the Erin, with Commodore Robert Gair and party on board. The Erin will be followed by the Atlantic, with Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt and party on board. The Atlantic will be followed by the Defender, with Commodore William K. Vanderbilt and party on board. The Defender will be followed by the Endeavor, with Commodore Oliver Iselin and party on board. The Endeavor will be followed by the Columbia, with Commodore Oliver Iselin and party on board. The Columbia will be followed by the Reliance, with Commodore Oliver Iselin and party on board. The Reliance will be followed by the Shamrock, with Commodore Charles Oliver Kelly and party on board. The Shamrock will be followed by the Constellation, with Commodore Edward D. Morgan

SAT DOWN ON HEAVILY.

THE COUNTY DEMOCRATS SCORED SOME COUNTY OFFICERS.

Gen. Chas. Hotze, for Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee and the Lexington Headquarters Located at Springfield—"Bishop" Cleary and Col. Harrison Forced Chase—Republican Opposition to the Free Industrial Exposition—Why Views in the Cook County Club.

The Democratic opponents of Gov. Altgeld in their different locations of the meeting of the State Executive Committee yesterday, for the State campaign and elect Gen. Chas. Hotze as the Chairman of the Executive Committee, although it received the open encouragement of John R. Clark's and was supported to be backed by Mr. Harrison, was defeated. The Democratic headquarters will be located at Springfield, and all headquarters will be established in the State campaign will be managed from there. The result has accomplished a secret session held at the Palmer House. There had been a great deal of correspondence between Chicago and Washington in regard to the matter. John R. Clark and other Democratic officers have spoken in very severe terms of the action that has been taken in Springfield in regard to the matter, and it is said that the Democratic headquarters will be established in Chicago. The result has accomplished, but it does not seem that the Democratic Committee of the State will be able to do much in the way of campaigning. There are not enough Democrats in the State to carry it, and

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1885.

"THE TRIBUNE" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have THE TRIBUNE forwarded by mail-or-any-other-address-in-the-United-States-or-Canada-during-the-summer-months-at-the-rate-of-50-cents-for-three-months, or 25 cents per month. Sunday edition included. (Exclusive of Postage the rates are $1 for three months, or $3 for six months-all postage prepaid.) Our address may be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change you should be careful to mention the old as well as the new address.

A fire was started yesterday in the Chicago sun.

Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft arrived in London yesterday.

Count Carnock has arrived at Quebec with the Cardinal's hat for Mgr. Taschereau.

Foreign exports from the Port of New York the last week were valued at $1,125,000.

The Senate has passed the Des Moines Land bill over the President's veto by a vote of 34 to 16.

Notes thus far issued yesterday without result in the effort to secure additional issues in the Associated case.

Lake Shore freight-trains were moved to-day from this city yesterday without molestation from the strikers.

Exports of gold from New York are increasing. Time for about $1,000,000 has been ordered out this week.

O. H. Ellis has sold to J. F. Haydock, for $30,000, the 100 feet on Wabash avenue, 80½ feet north of Eldridge court, east front.

A. Underwood of Springfield was yesterday elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Central Committee of this State.

Senator says Randall's Tariff bill will increase customs receipts more than $1,000,000, and decrease internal revenue receipts at least $20,000,000.

An attempt will be made in the House to pass the strongest and most unobjectionable of the pension bills recently vetoed by the President over its veto.

It is stated that the resolution to consider the President's nominations in open session is not to be allowed to come to a vote at this session of the Senate.

At Bloomington yesterday the funeral of the late Judge David Davis took place. The attendance was very large and numbered many distinguished people.

In the case of the Eastern Club Regatta at Marblehead, Mass., yesterday Turtle was left several minutes to open. Priscilla was passed and Mayflower third.

Large charters were made yesterday for the shipment of about 500,000 bushels of corn from this city. This is the largest quantity reported for any one day the present season.

The Senate will vacate from to-day to-day's consideration of the Post-Office Appropriation bill, to which the House objected, therefore there will be no deadlock over the measure.

The resignation of William E. Smith, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to accompany, taking effect July 1 next, Gen. Hugh S. Thompson of South Carolina has been selected by the President as his successor.

Gens. Sheridan, Schofield, and Terry have been appointed by the Secretary of War to examine the sites offered for a military post near Chicago and to report which in their judgment is the best one to order that he may recommend its acceptance to Congress.

It is announced that the appointments of Yale have decided upon making an important reduction in the rates for the storage of grain. The new tariff will be contract rate per bushel for the first ten days or part thereof, and a quarter of a cent per bushel for each succeeding ten days that the grain may remain in store. This is restricted less on the first and contract less on the second than the rates that will be in force in this city after the expiration of the present month. The latter naturally excited much remark here, and some persons expressed the opinion that the change in Toledo will render it necessary for the elevators of this city to make further concessions, particularly as long terms of storage.

The Chicago money market was quiet and steady, with a little more inquiry for bank favors, due to the change from one month to another. There was a better investment demand for local securities. Eastern exchange and foreign bills were quiet and firm. The New York stock market was dull and easier, with free selling on foreign account, and the granting of a large amount of gold for export.—The Chicago produce markets were more active and generally firmer, without being somewhat influenced by reports of crop damage in the Northwest, large clearances from the seaboard, and rumors of free buying for France. An improved will Monday part closed 1½¢ cents higher, lost and cents 1¢ cents higher, closed ½¢ cent higher, corn and oats ¼ cent higher, rye and November firm, and barley steady.

The fast through train on the Canadian Pacific Railroad is now on its way westward. It left Montreal Monday night. It is not improbable that the first train eastward will bring with it a large consignment of tea for the Eastern States. About 100 carloads were ordered some time ago to leave Yokohama for Vancouver. This fact was recently announced by Mr. Van Horne, the Vice-President of the railroad, who said that the teas were to be carried over his line and distributed not alone in Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto, but in St. Paul, Chicago, New York, and the New England States. This consignment will make a beginning of the trade which the managers of the Canadian Pacific hope to open up with China and Japan.

JUDGE GRESHAM'S IMPORTANT RULING.

The decision rendered by Judge Gresham in the case against the striking switchmen of the Lake Shore Road is one of the most important announced in the United States courts for years. Heretofore it has been generally supposed that only incidental roads in the hands of receivers were entitled to the protection of the Federal courts, but Judge Gresham holds that the full power of the National Government can be used to shield at all interchange lines from interference at the hands of rioters and strikers. In other words, the protection which has proved so effective in the case of broken-down corporations operated by receivers is due as well to all solvently-doing business interests two or more States, and any inter-State carrier can appeal to the United States courts whenever its lines are assaulted or blockaded. Such is the plot of the important ruling.

While Judge Gresham's bill some stress on the fact that the Lake Shore Road is a carrier employed by the Government to transport imported goods to bond, it is clear that its doctrine applies to all inter-State lines. Its refers to the constitutional provision empowering Congress to "regulate commerce among the several States" and to the act authorizing every inter-State railway line to "carry upon and over its road all passengers, troops, Government supplies, mails, freight, and property on their way from one State to another State." Hence the right to perform this service is now arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Federal courts must protect those who exercise it from all interference or molestation. Judge Gresham's reasoning is unanswerable, and it shows that the law already provides the means to keep the railroad highways open for the use of the public, and that the attitude maintained by many by an endeavor to intervene to have compliance with their demands.

Railroad employés will do well to examine Judge Gresham's ruling carefully before they risk an encounter with United State.

A DEEDED RIVER.

One of the annoyances to which the traveling public is subjected is the closet of the railway bridgeman. It is frequently impossible for passengers unfamiliar with a road and its stations to understand one in ten of these closets. It used to be the rule to have a signboard bearing the name of the station closest to a position plainly visible from the train windows, but that practice has fallen somewhat into disuse. Presently, too, conductors on collecting tickets used to furnish clerks on which was printed a list of stoppings and distances, but they are ready to be seen now. But seldom passengers are secured beyond their destination, especially as accommodation trains, because of the inadequate method of letting them know where they are.

Recently the President of the New York Central, Mr. Chauncey Depew, on his way to New York was impressed by the unintelligibility of the bridgeman's announcements as to his own road, and he thereupon issued an order designed to compel distinct pronunciation of names of stations by brakemen on pain of dismissal. This may slightly abate the annoyance, but it will not fully meet the requirements of the case.

It would be a simple and easy matter, and one attended by but little expense, for railway companies to have an admirable intelligent knowledge of every passenger car, at the forward end, with the inscription "Next Station," and a clear arrangement underneath for a card on which the name of the station should be distinctly printed. The brakeman should then be furnished with sets of cards for all the stations on their division, and instructed to fix the card for the next station on the board immediately upon leaving the last. This they could do without interference with their other duties, which are light in these days of air-brakes.

MR. CLEVELAND'S STATE PAPERS.

In the recess months of his Administration Mr. Cleveland is said to have sent a greater number of vote messages to Congress than were sent by his predecessors from the beginning of Mr. Buchanan's to the end of Mr. Arthur's Administration. An examination of the vote messages which have been published as specimens of their author's style does not establish the President's literary judgment in a high plan.

While the veteran are usually justified by the concise given, the preference pigritiness and light-weather wit indulged in in many of the messages are indigestible and clumsy; the elaborate labels entered into in all of them are frivolous.

The recent vote messages, as we said yesterday, are the unhappy reformers of the President's best methods, and they will bear a little further examination.

In the case of John Hunter a bill was vetoed for the sufficient reason recited, in the message that the disability was to be removed. Assignments of military spirits, the after giving his reason the President in the same gratuitous of a bridegroom's epistle says he supposes that the worthless soldier broke his leg in stepping across a ditch for the purpose of gathering mushrooms.

In the message vetoing the bill to pension Alfred Denny of the Quartermaster's Department, who claimed to have been injured by being thrown forward on the pommel of his saddle, the President sensitively said that the number of instances of the sort of injury caused by Statements "indicates that those mission were very dangerous contrivances." In two other instances to strick an elicited posterity to indulge in similar expressions of levity are useless dead.

Mr. Cleveland seems to be utterly devoid of an adequate comprehension of the function of the Government in granting pensions out of the very meaning of the word. A pension is an allowance granted by a soldier or sailor by the United States Government in consideration of past services, or to the widow or heirs, but the President recently similar to it as a "gratuity"—a term not justified by any abuse or strangest abuse of the pension laws.

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In the case of Columbus Marshall's widow he properly vetoed the bill, as the Committee did of Investigation but also found [illegible] treated in the service; but he concluded that the circumstances of the case are not such "as to confer gratuity justifiable." The case then is expressed in Denny's case, where he declared that the claim is not entitled to "charitable consideration"; and to Mrs. Webb's case, where he says: "But unfortunately official duty cannot always be well done when directed solely by sympathy and charity." In several other cases he accepts the impropriety of officially expressing private opinions of their merits after stating as a "sufficient reason" for the veto that the claims are still pending before the Pension Bureau.

Mr. Cleveland seems to have been rather too little weighing these frivolous facts, which in their frequency and luminous contrast a sorry falling-off as compared with the first several messages, which are replete with silhouettes naturally and natural periods. The active misconception of larger questions contained in that message may be lost at the score of the carelessness of the Cabinet, for, although the President is said to have written it, that no doubt were responsible for many of its ideas. To them to lay left the consideration of important measures while he has occupied himself with personal attention to the claims of candidates for office, the writing of disengaged letters about newspapers, and, just now, with the clerical work of the Pension Bureau, where to managers could have been written by almost any one of the clerks, under general instructions, with the dignity and conciseness so conspicuously lacking in these so-many vote messages from his own hand.

BE JUST TO CHICAGO.

The Tribune concurs with its esteemed and intelligent contemporary, the Chicago Mail, that C. T. Yerkes is a good man to watch. But it believes also that he is not so bad a man that any newspaper which has an agent for itself can afford to be unjust to him. "Give a dog a bad name and hang him" is an outer principle to which no newspaper writing from the contrary one of trying to kill the truth about responsible characters.

What has Yerkes done since he came to Chicago to deserve the continual knocking of the press? He has bought the North Chicago City Railway. He has secured an ordinance to be introduced and passed in the Common Council providing for the use of an underground cable as a motive power on the North Side. He has proposed to run cars through the La Salle street tunnel, but the ordinance authorizing him to do so has not as yet been acted upon favorably by the Council.

We cannot discover in all of Yerkes' Chicago career an action or suggestion that has been unworthy of a man of honor. We are not considering whether he is a man of honor or not. But he has done nothing to prove the contrary since he has lived in Chicago. There is not a man interested in street railroads, or banks, or insurance companies, or even in newspapers now living in this city who would feel himself at all degraded by having offered to do that which Yerkes has proposed to the City Council. The South Side Company has introduced the cable system and the West Side Company wishes to introduce it, yet who assails Mr. Robbins or Mr. Jones on this account?

The new West Side Company, in which the Mayor is said to be a stockholder, has taken possession of the Washington street tunnel and has not paid a cent for it, but nobody has volunteered ought against the official character of the Mayor on this account.

The denial has as to Yerkes' Chicago career will be made when the Council acts upon the La Salle street tunnel ordinance. If the tunnel deal is given to his company for nothing so far a fraction of its true value, we shall say without a moment's hesitation that Yerkes has corrupted the Council, and we shall invite the constituents of some of the Legislative Aldermen to examine their records. It is scarcely worthy of comment that Culverson, Hildreth, Cotter, Weston, and Appleton are engaged in every job that may be proposed in the Council, but there are some Aldermen from the extreme West and South Sides of whom better things are expected, and we do not sense that they shall escape without sufficient public notice if they vote to steal the tunnel. For is that one will Yerkes get away without some judgment. But until some overt act has been committed Tax Tribune will not be a candidate for public favor among those who hope to obtain a cheap success by abusing indiscriminately the managers of all street railway corporations. We shall give all their due, and Yerkes among the rest. Tax Tribune is not afraid to be just even to Yerkes.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT SUPPLY.

A cable message from a person engaged in the grain trade in France received here yesterday states that the wheat crop of that country is estimated to be three-quarters short. This is equivalent to about 75,000,000 bushels, rendering it necessary for France to import nearly 90,000,000 bushels during the coming cereal year. This now augurs the pressure recently brought to bear upon the French Government in favor of an increase in the duty on importations of breadstuffs. The wheat-growers desire an assurance of high prices for a diminished production. But it may also be accepted by some people as a very sufficient reason why the export will not be granted. The statement of Israel is to the best of the "Patriarch"—that is, those who are not engaged in raising it—will not be likely to let such a common pass without a show of opposition. There is now a duty of three francs per 100 kilograms, equal to about 18 cents per bushel, levied on wheat imports into France for the benefit of the agricultural classes. The proposal is not on another year is more likely to be followed by a repeal of the whole law than by submission to the increased burden on the manufacturing and commercial classes in the French Republic.

The news of a large deficit in France is accompanied by the information that the wheat crop of the United Kingdom is also 25 to 30 per cent short of an average. The cold weather, rather than excess or deficiency of moisture, is that the northern country, has prevented the crop from maturing fast enough to carry it beyond the early June, and some 15,000,000 bushels over and above the normal imports of the British Isles will have to be taken in from other countries unless the people be forced upon a short allowance of wheaten food. The crop in the other wheat-raising countries of Europe may not fail below as much as these two, but the latest reports indicate that their aggregate will be less than an average. Also the cultures of British India is exclusively short, and it has long since been announced that not only will Australia be unable to spare a bushel to the old country, but will be obliged to import some to feed her own population. South America will have a few million bushels of surplus, and the Pacific slope is well provided for. That is nearly all.

There are now strong reasons for believing that our corn crop east of the Rocky Mountains will be considerably below the average of recent years. But as short as the last, but still much less than inflated in the latest official reports that have come to hand. Our yield of winter wheat is a fair one in places, but very poor in others, and on a smaller acreage than that of last year. Nearly all the accounts from the Northwest concur in stating that the average of yield per acre there will be low, and some claim a shortage of as much as 40 per cent for the vast area included in Minnesota, Dakota, and Nebraska. From present appearances it will be well if we have raised a crop that will give a surplus of 100,000,000 bushels more than our home needs, including that of the Pacific coast. The latter may very well find its way to Europe in the hurry, but the rest can really count as relief in the shape of food, leaving the wheat surplus, as such, to be all absorbed in response to the demands for home consumption.

"FOREIGN JOURNALS" ADDRESS.

President Cleveland has again expressed his contempt for the "workers" among the Chicago Democrats. Robert Jamieson was the nominee of the "active workers" of the President's party for State's Attorney. He had the support of all the Democratic clubs and organizations except the Iroquois. His petitions for appointment were signed by all the local leaders from John Evans, Tim Foll to "Mickey" Kilday. Jamieson was supported by Lawler and Ward, the representatives of the "solid working masses" and of the "Young Democracy." The Attorney-General entered Mr. Jamieson's name was not an unfavorable paper against him. Notwithstanding all the influences and the unscrupulous means the nominee of the "working Democrats" was passed over, and an attorney who is utterly unknown to the "solid masses" has been appointed in his place.

Mr. Cleveland has, not for the first time, shocked the sentiments of Lawler and Ward, their interpretative interviews, and their delegations of cronies. If the "working" Democrats expect favors from Cleveland they will need to start below Congressmen than the politicians who now represent them at Washington, and they will be required to adopt other methods than those which have proven up to Chicago under the fostering care of Carter Harrison.

DISPLEASED "AMONG THE PEOPLE."

From a list published in the Indianapolis Journal it appears that Mr. Dickinson has been able to secure from the Administration the appointment of fifty persons in one out of the eight counties composing his district, among the names that of his own appointment, a young man disqualified for any position under the Government by his extreme post performance winter before last as an entertainment at "Barnet Castle" in Washington. This list is significant in view of the recent declaration of the great objector concerning the growing popularity of Mr. Cleveland "among the people." The result may result in a chorus of Congressional voices before the elections in November if Mr. Cleveland will treat a few other "reckoning leaders in similar fashion as it has been reported that he would. The "popularity among the people" is a question of what is regarded in 1886. While it may be rather early for other candidates to send their supporting bones out about upon a dreary world, it is time the President were repairing his traces, for he has a good many to regain. The Democratic press of New York sounds the one that Gov. Hill will be a candidate against him, and the withdrawal of that city contingent leaves the field clear so far as the cattle element of "the party" is concerned. But the beginnings are always with us. If the President's "popularity among the people" increase there is no telling what he may be given Mr. Dickinson many appointments in Indiana, how will it be among the supervisors in the close States East when the time comes for "popularity among the people" increases there in various Congressional districts? The President's popularity ought to be an exotic quantity, for plenty there isn't enough of it to go around. Its use only benefit his allegiance from one to the other of its owners. He cannot serve both.

Has it occurred to everybody that Southern writers are beginning to make there mark in the newspapers? They are being good work, too, and the satisfactory collection sense that literary ability may soon be pretty evenly distributed over the country.

Politics is already run off more than hand and belt of dancers and exercises in newspapers. This is from the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution:

A bottled Blind man excitedly entranced by a New York judge in five years in the penitentiary. Justice in this case was pretty speedy—pretty—not as blind as the vision.

Astronomer Eastman of St. Louis, who today leaves Central Illinois with the intention, as Baltimore, has been a practical astronomer for years. His attitude on the doctrine of Papal infallibility was such that his progress in the church was arbitrarily turned, and so he has come away to public. He is a man of remarkable ability and a supporter as family by Protestants as by Catholics. His attention as the Papal Delegate is believing the interest of the Continuous would influence to those out to the interests of the Church of Rome more liberal views in the primer Pope than is by predecessor.

Baron Rothschild said Monday night that he was thoroughly convinced of the economy of the five cent fares he caused as governor of the Board of Education. One of these saved them $100,000 a year, and the other $200,000 a year. Besides, the five cent fares were the means of preventing the crowding of the streets and the consequent accidents. Before the adoption of the five cent fare system the average number of accidents per day was 3. Since the adoption of the five cent fare system the average number of accidents per day was 1. Besides, the five cent fare system has caused a saving of 100,000 hours of time per day to the people. The Baron is a man of great wealth and has invested his money in London, and has therefore a personal interest in the welfare of the city.

Dilly's parrot, that wonder of an Asylum-street menagerie, whose sobriety the Times-Herald believed to hold up more than years ago, has not had much notice of late in these columns, but he deserves a good deal. He has been growing fast to grace, at least in his vocabulary. Among his recent acquisitions is the remark: "The Lord is not dead, and he will provide chickens." This pregnant declaration of the trusting nature of David—which has not already given the public a sample of the fact—was made in response to a question of the bird's owner, Mr. Augustus Lang, at the other end of the office—not touch the parrot.—Detroit Times.

One of the many rainy days this week, and at an hour when it was pouring in torrents, one of Kendall's street-sprinkler wagons and a policeman on Wells street, Sunday, had the following morning conversation, each from the standpoint: "Good morning, Mr. ——, keep you busy this rainy day?" "Yes, and the others, too." "Why don't you take a day off?" "Can't afford to lose the money." "Well, I suppose you are right, but you must get awful tired." "Yes, I am tired enough, but I'm not going to lose the money." "Well, I suppose you are right, but you must get awful tired." "Yes, I am tired enough, but I'm not going to lose the money." "Well, I suppose you are right, but you must get awful tired." "Yes, I am tired enough, but I'm not going to lose the money."

Miss Clara: "Such a shocking accident at the ball game the afternoon, mamma! Four Mr. Cushingham was run over and instantly killed." Mamma: "Horrible! The poor creature! Was Clara hurt?" Miss Clara: "No, Mr. Cushingham took good care that the game should not be interrupted. He took a second's worth of gingerbread, and the game was played."—New York Times.

Old gentleman (to tramp): "Now, if I should give you a nickel, my friend, would you spend that money as it ought to be spent or would you squander it for intoxicating liquor?" Tramp: "Both words are one and the same, boss." Old gentleman: "I don't understand you." Tramp: "Well, I'll explain to you. If you give me a nickel I'll spend it for whisky, and if you give me a dime I'll spend it for whisky, and if you give me a dollar I'll spend it for whisky, and if you give me a five I'll spend it for whisky, and if you give me a ten I'll spend it for whisky, and if you give me a twenty I'll spend it for whisky, and if you give me a hundred I'll spend it for whisky, and if you give me a thousand I'll spend it for whisky, and if you give me a million I'll spend it for whisky, and if you give me a billion I'll spend it for whisky, and if you give me a trillion I'll spend it for whisky, and if you give me a quadrillion I'll spend it for whisky, and if you give me a quintillion I'll spend it for whisky, and if you give me a sextillion I'll spend it for whisky, and if you give me a septillion I'll spend it for whisky, and if you give me an octillion I'll spend it for whisky, and if you give me a nonillion I'll spend it for whisky, and if you give me a decillion I'll spend it for whisky, and 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CREATING A SENSATION.

SHOCKING ALLEGATIONS AS TO THE PARNELL PARK MURDER.

Serious Collapse In Prices.

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SOLDIER OUTFITS for Young America.

GREATEST VARIETY and Lowest Prices of

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Fine Hosiery,
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Shawls,
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Laces of all kinds,
Jewelry,
Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs,
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Nottingham Laces,
Bedspreads,
Blankets,
Ginghams,
Calicoes and Lawns,
Curtains and Fixtures,
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Tarletons,
Ruchings,
Fringes,
Entire Stock of Staple Notions of every description.

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REGARDLESS TO COST, OR VALUE.

Buying all goods strictly for cash and in larger quantities than any other house in our line enables us to offer many cash bargains unapproachable by any other house.

All goods marked in plain figures. One price for all.

Money refunded at all times if goods are not satisfactory.

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"A Baritone Offers, in Each Chromatic Periods, can only be fully appreciated when rendered upon one of your pianos."—Rosa Vernon.

"The magnificent Steinway Grand Pianoforte stands in my music room and presents a supremely beautiful of admirable quality."—Hans Balow.

"I regard the Steinway as the Bass Steel of all pianos."—Gounod.

"During all my long and difficult journeys all over America, in a very inclement season, I used and have been enabled to use your

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exclusively in my two hundred and fifteen concerts, and also in private, with the most eminent satisfaction and effect."—Jane Bromen.

"Does pleasure to such a marvellous degree that sympathetic, poetic and singing tone quality which distinguishes the Steinway as pre-eminently among them all."—Adelina Patti.

Steinway Hall.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

THE SPRING HOUSE.

HOTEL WELLESLEY,

Echo Park, Wyoming, Mass.

CHEBOGUE SPRINGS, PENNA.

HOTEL LAFAYETTE,

COLEMAN HOUSE,

Asbury Park, N. J.

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WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE

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PEOPLE—Have your Services.

ZOZO!

KELLAR.

"ERMINIE."

JAPANESE VILLAGE.

SHILOH!

Creating a Sensation.

SHOCKING ALLEGATIONS AS TO THE PARNELL PARK MURDER.

[Illegible] Irish National League Furnish the Weapon with Which the Deed Was Committed?—The Story Published to the Affrighted Nation"—Developments in the Home-Rule Campaign—Gladstone's Arrival in London—Field and Labor-ites.

DUBLIN, June 30.—A sensation has been caused by an article appearing to contain an important Parnell secret, published in the current number of the Fortnightly Review. The article is captioned "Behind the Throne," and is evidently constructed in an interesting and [illegible] manner. Frank Byrne, Secretary of the English branch of the Irish National League, accepted an offer to bring about, against Westminster Hall, to the world at [illegible]. The offer followed the [illegible] of the time to the Irish Parliamentary party. Mr. Parnell said Byrne's offer for the construction of private [illegible], [illegible], as he said, it was the quickest place he could get to the neighborhood. The party went to the construction of [illegible] Park were purchased with [illegible] money. These latter were then given to a Dublin solicitor to cover with [illegible] solicitor, and from the solicitor's office they were conveyed on the regular [illegible] to a builder of Prairie Haven, and were subsequently delivered to Mr. Frank Byrne to be conveyed to Dublin, and there to be [illegible] into the hands of [illegible]. Mr. Harris further said that [illegible] of money furnished from the league's treasury to Dublin to receive an organizer of the league [illegible] to the construction to secure to [illegible]. Mr. Patrick Egan, who was then the treasurer of the league, [illegible] the money shortly afterwards.

Gallant Replies to Parnell—Distinguished Hospitality—Betting on the Election.

LONDON, June 30.—Lord Salisbury has written for publication a letter bearing in detail every assertion made by Mr. Parnell concerning the alleged negotiations made in behalf of the Irish Conservative Government to secure Irish support in return for the concession of Home Rule. Mr. Parnell was given [illegible] Salisbury's letter, but nothing beyond the last word [illegible]. The last sentences of Mr. Parnell's speech [illegible] of the Irish leader's statement that the Tories had not made such a proposition to the Irish people [illegible] Lord Carnarvon's letter [illegible] Lord Randolph Churchill [illegible] Parnell's statement [illegible] Lord Carnarvon [illegible] Lord Salisbury [illegible] Lord Carnarvon

Public Sale of School Bonds.

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1886,

Lake Gas Company's BONDS.

Office of Lake Gas Company.

CHICAGO, June 15, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest on the

Lake Gas Company Six Per Cent Bonds,

Due July 1, 1886, will be paid on presentation of coupons at the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, and at the Bank of New York National Banking Association, New York City.

J. V. WILSON, Pres't.

ATLAS NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL, - - - - - $750,000

Bank National Bank.

Paid in Capital, $200,000.

Solicits the accounts of Merchants, Individuals, Banks, and Bankers, with the guarantee of absolute security.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY SAVINGS BANK,

Francis B. Peabody & Co.,

Mortgages,
Building Loans,
Investments.

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BONDS.

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100 Washington St., CHICAGO.

MONEY TO LOAN

BUILDING LOANS MADE.

MONEY TO LOAN

BUSINESS.

PSORIASIS

And All Itching and Scaly Skin and Scalp Diseases Cured by Cuticura.

PSORIASIS, OR SCALY SKIN.

DIFFERING DIGTION.

MOST WONDERFUL THE

CUTICURA REMEDIES

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BEAU

Catarrhal Dangers.

ACHING MUSCLES

Master's Sale.

RUPTURE

INSTRUCTION.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

STORAGE.

AGENTS WANTED.

LOST AND FOUND.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

FINANCIAL.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED.

MACHINERY.

PROFESSIONAL.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HORSES.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

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CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO EXCHANGE.

INMAN LINE
OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.
North German Lloyd S. S. Co.

The U. S. and Brazil Mail SS. Co.

STATE LINE
EUROPE! EUROPE!

FOR MONTREAL
Niagara Falls, Toronto, Thousand Islands and the St. Lawrence Route.

THE CITY.

FEDERAL.

John Todd of Cleveland and J. H. Drake of St. Paul are at the Pacific.

Alfred Stanford of Springfield, Ill., and Judge J. D. Spaet of Edwardsville are at the Palmer.

Sally Small, the evangelist, left Brookfield in the Burnham carriage. He made a call in St. Louis from St. Paul, where he has been at work. He was looking well.

IN GENERAL.

Charles Kelly, accused of the burning of the Canal street tenement in which eight persons lost their lives, was discharged by the grand jury yesterday. No sentiment on the unfortunate affair.

Celestine Sedergren will be brought out of the apartments of Mr. Berg on United States District process. Writs in Washington for the President and asked the arrest of the defendants and he was requested to withdraw quietly.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Gunsaulus opticians, Custom Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 67°; 9 a. m., 68°; 10 a. m., 68°; 11 a. m., 70°; 12 m., 72°; 1 p. m., 72°; 2 p. m., 72°; 3 p. m., 72°; 4 p. m., 72°; 5 p. m., 72°; 6 p. m., 72°; 7 p. m., 71°; 8 p. m., 69°; 9 p. m., 68°; 10 p. m., 67°; 11 p. m., 67°; 12 p. m., 67°; Maximum, 72 deg.; minimum, 67 deg.

A delegation of West Side schoolchildren waited on Mayor Harrison yesterday and solicited their petition to be permitted to have recess and give concerts in their several grades. The Mayor promised them to Chief Kenneth, referring to inform the petition.

A woman who said her name was Mrs. A. Johnson, and that she was 35 years old and lived in Evanston, was arrested for shoplifting at the Boston Store. About $20 worth of miscellaneous articles was found in a department store basket, made of a brown corrugated, imitation bark form.

Elmer G. Flood, County Delegate of the A. O. H., announces that the Board of Erin has completed the offices elected to the Dr. Pat Cavanaugh, and that the "parade"—that is, the green gate-posts, shillelagh rank in the A. O. H. contingent, a donation to celebrate the happy termination of the contest.

The complaints connected with the United States on War Loan cases called on Mayor Harrison yesterday and requested permission to ship their bonds home on the afternoon to the office of the district agent of holding their arrival. The Mayor was inclined to grant the request, but finally referred it to Chief Kenneth, for final action.

"Are Vacation girls imported into this city for indecent purposes?" was asked a number of gentlemen who would be most likely to have a spicy premise been in vogue. But one of them had any knowledge of such a custom. They agreed that girls came here for their vacation from all over the world, but they generally went innocently.

In the case of Abraham P. Dyrenfurt, a pilot, 60, of No. 91 Cornelia street, who was run over and killed by a Northwestern train, the Coroner's jury yesterday gave a verdict of accidental death and exonerated the engineer, who, in view of the safe number of accidents of the season, is by that somewhat in contrast to the severely human that under both the city ordinance.

Commissioner Purdy has not yet decided whether to go on with the Pacific street viaduct or to wait and see what action is taken by the Council regarding the property on the west side of Clark street, where owners claim that they will be damaged if the proposed grade of the viaduct are not changed. If it is decided to have the viaduct built as now designed many thousands of dollars will be saved to the city on land damages.

The work of sweeping and applying the preserving liquid to the south end of the lower wall of the Cancy building is about completed, and the last coating will be applied today, and work on the north end of the wall will be begun tomorrow. The stones in many places have been found to be in worse condition than was anticipated, and large numbers of cracks and crevices have been filled up with cement.

William H. Purdy, the newly-appointed Commissioner of Public Works, called on Chief Clerk Pierce yesterday and formally announced his appointment and requested acceptance. He will have charge of the offices of the department. He found the Mayor was indisposed to consider the appointment of the Chief Clerk, and the latter has not yet decided what he will do.

Frank McNamara, 13 years old, whose parents live at No. 2000 Belmont street, was arrested in the lake at the foot of Thirty-first street. He and John Lacey, 7 years old, living at No. 207 Thirty-first street, were playing on a pond near the lake, when the latter fell into deep water. McNamara went to the rescue and pulled Lacey out, but the latter boy was drowned before help could get to him.

A largely-attended meeting of the Free-Conference Union, No. 5, was held last night at Union's Hall. The union has many Socialists, yet several addresses were made because of sympathy with the men now on trial for the Speer-Hall riot. One union delegate declared that the union would strike on some terms in the contractors' yards, but that at the next question would be taken in the matter before, which, he said, was their supplementary point.

Supervising Architect M. E. Bell was in Chicago yesterday. He is on his way to Council Bluffs and Des Moines, where public buildings are going up, to look them over. He explained the United Building, and learned upon that over contracted of the balance of the appropriation of $50,000, which is thought to be ample and ample to. The matter is in the hands of Senator Allison, and it is expected that the appropriation will be made at the next session. The architect hopes to start on the work next summer with the outside of the fair here in order to get work done.

After all the peremptory challenges on both sides had been exhausted the following jury was empaneled yesterday in the Circuit court: S. S. Judson, No. 1011 South Clark; Bruno Gruenig, No. 110 Sears Sumner; S. S. Sumner, No. 207 South Canal; Wilson S. Sumner, No. 1011 Sears; Arthur B. Bissell, No. 200 Clarendon; S. Gruenig, No. 1000 Green; Joseph L. Kingsley, No. 200 Sears; Charles S. Thorpe, No. 200 South Dearborn; Edward A. Carson, No. 200 Van Buren; Frank W. Fredrick, No. 200 Sears; and Charles Dick, No. 207 Sears ads.

The Board of Trustees of the Policemen's Benevolent Association met yesterday to act upon the plan as to the disposition of the funds donated to the association since the horse-show. The sum received by the association was $10,000, and of the amount $10,000 was more supplied to various charitable and educational institutions and families of members. Contributions were received from all over the country, and the association has been highly complimented by the donors for the manner in which it has disposed of the money

DOINGS OF WOMEN FOLK.

THE WIFE OF THE LATE ROBERT PARKE—A ROMANTIC STORY.

The Vanderbilts Fitting Private Car for Their Florida Cruise—Mrs. Jefferson Davis and the Government Claim—Miss Cleveland Returns, Better in Health and Gets Her Money—Why Miss Cleveland Leaves the White House.

The news by cable last Sunday of the death of Robert Parke was the "first" to an inquiry I never can forget the subject of which, and not the most romantic character of all was the Parke's second marriage in 1874. It speaks for the girl of an English name, and the interest of the child whose birth came to prove the ties of the two, Gilbert Parke was the fourth son of the late Earl of Rosse, Ireland, and a distinguished naval officer before he entered the Turkish service and rose to Admiralty honors and dignities and an Ottoman title after retirement. During the early part of his career, while he was still in the English service, a fine looking officer of his age, he was wounded, that the surgeons were summoned to him. His wife, whose name I do not remember, was a beautiful girl of Italian descent, and the two romantic elements of the case, the wife's beauty and the husband's danger, proved too much for the girl, who, in the absence of the surgeons, left her home to visit the bedside of her husband. Upon her return she found that her own child was dead, and that the nurse, to whom she had entrusted it, had left the house. Overcome by grief, she returned to her father's house, and refused to see her husband, who, on his recovery, sailed for India. Time passed on, and the wife still believing him dead, began to give way to her grief in a manner that threatened her reason. Her father, Sir ——, Italian Count, and Consul-General to England for some years, became alarmed at her condition, and, fearing that she would become insane, took her to Italy and placed her in a convent, hoping that change of scene and the soothing influences of religion might restore her mind to its normal condition. Time did its work, and the girl, who was still young and beautiful, began to take an interest in life, and to show signs of returning reason. Her father, who was a widower, and had no other children, was devoted to her, and, as he was a man of wealth and position, he was able to surround her with every luxury that could minister to her comfort. Among the friends who frequented his house was a young Italian nobleman, who was a constant visitor, and who, it was soon evident, was a devoted admirer of the young lady. Her father, who was a man of the world, and who knew that the best way to cure a woman of a hopeless passion was to let her see the object of it every day, encouraged the young man's visits, and, as he was a man of fine personal appearance, and of the most polished manners, it was not long before the young lady began to look upon him with favor

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT

AN INTERESTING DAY AT MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

A Graduating Class of Sixty-four, with an Average Age of 21—His Resignation Formally Tendered by President Chaplin of Beloit and the Rev. E. D. Eaton of Oak Park Appointed His Successor—Prizes for Field Games at Racine College.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 30.—[Special.]—The day dawned bright and fair for the literary exercises of commencement. In the morning the class and a large audience of friends filled University Hall to listen to the orations and poems. Samuel D. Dyer of Grass Lake, Jo., had the honor, and he chose for his subject "The New Education: Shall It Be Evolution or Revolution?" The speaker in opening said that the age was one of unprecedented activity in all the fields of knowledge. There were two classes of reformers, the innovators and the conservatives; the one crying all things, the other holding only to that which is good. Both reasons, he said, spring up with the superiority of the present over systems of former ages. Everybody is tempted to light their; in short, everything labeled "new" at once demands the attention of the world. At last the true men of the East, lovers of christianity and religion, have turned to education and evangelizing problems the new situation. All who have authority to appear in courts are denounced. The speaker traced the history of education from the time of primitive man, to the present, and showed the necessity of a grand reform. The new education is based upon the true science of man, and is the product of the ages. The antagonism of the future is not to be evolution and of the present rather than a revolution. The history of the past should guide the education and formulate the creed future below true conservatism.

A prize by Hon. Henry S. Dupont of five dollars was a part reading of the original and forensic legend of St. Christopher. This was awarded the morning's work. This afternoon the members were host to the men of the campus, each part a uniform having been the present of months. The event was a pretty one, as the class joined in and cheered the opposing members of the surrounding nine. Harris, 2, pitcher of last School team, was chosen to pitch for the Seniors, and he proved his mettle in the game. The score was 4 to 3 in favor of the Seniors. The game was closely contested throughout, and the Seniors were fortunate in batting the pitcher of the Juniors when hits were needed to win the game. Lyman, 1, of the Seniors, made a home run. Score:

Seniors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Juniors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0

Base hits—Seniors, 4; Juniors, 3. Errors—Seniors, 3; Juniors, 3. Batteries—Harris and Dyer, Seniors; Hanly and Kennedy, Juniors. Umpire—Hamilton, Seniors. Time—1 hour.

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association was held this afternoon, and was largely attended. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Charles Kent, '76, Chicago; Vice-President, Miss Jane Bancroft, '76, Detroit; Secretary, Dr. Frank Ferguson, '76, Ann Arbor; Treasurer, Dr. Henry Frieze, '76, Ann Arbor; Executive Committee, Dr. Frieze, Dr. Ferguson, Dr. Kent, Dr. Dudley Sicker, '76, Detroit, and Dr. Thomas Kinnicutt, '76, Worcester, Mass.

The Board of Regents met this evening, and elected Rev. E. D. Eaton, Oak Park, Ill., to succeed Rev. Dr. Joseph Cummings, resigned, as President of the University. The resignation of Dr. Cummings was tendered to the Board at its meeting in June, 1885, to take effect at the end of the present year. The Board, however, refused to accept the resignation, and requested Dr. Cummings to withdraw it, which he did. The Board, however, at its meeting this evening, accepted the resignation, to take effect at the end of the present year. Dr. Eaton is a graduate of Yale College, and has been President of Beloit College for the past seven years. He is a Congregational minister, and is highly spoken of by the members of the Board who have had personal acquaintance with him. He is expected to be present at the commencement next year.

RACINE COLLEGE.

RACINE, Wis., June 30.—[Special.]—The annual commencement of Racine College took place this morning in the presence of a large audience of invited friends. The following graduates received their degrees: Bachelors of Arts—Edward Ashley Bowen, Racine; Wm. Hobart Hall, Racine; Frederick Hall, Racine; Wm. Hall Hall, Racine; Wm. Hall Hall, Racine; Wm. Hall